Del., Lack. and Western R. R.

Newark and Bloomfield Branch.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Glenridge—6.06, 7.17, 7.54, 8.30, 9.17, 10.37, 11.37, a.m., 12.43, 1.43, 3.33, 4.42, 5.27, 6.13, 6.57, 8.18, 9.43, 11.08 p. m. 12.37 a. m.

Leave Bloomfield—6.08, 7.19, 7.56, *8.32, 9.19, 10.35, 11.39, a m, 12.46, 1.45, 3.35, 4.44, 5.29, 6.15, 6.59, 8.20, 9.45, 11.10, p m, 12.39 a m.

Leave Watsessing—6.16, 7.21, 7.58, 8.21, 10.41, 11.41 a. m. 12 49, 1.48, 3.38, 4.46, 5.31, 6.17, 7.02, 8.23, 9. 48, 11. 12 p.m., 12.41 a.m.

* Does not stop at Newark.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave Barclay Street—6.30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30 11.20 a m, 12.40, *1.30, 2.10 3.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.30, 6.20, 7.06, 8.30, 10.05, 11.00 p m.

Leave Newark for Bloomfield—6.40, 7.15, 7.53, 8.43, 10.03, 11.03, 11.53, a m, 1.13, *1.53, 2.44, 4.13, 5.26, 6.03, 6.53, 7.40, 9.03, 10.38 p m, 12.08 a m.

*Saturdays only.

NOTE—Leave Christopher street 5 minutes later than time given above.

N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Bloomfield—5.34, 6.48, 7.06, 7.56, 8.38, 8.56, 10.28, a. m., 1.41, 3.26, 4.47, 6.36, 9.26, 11.25 p m

FROM NEW YORK

Leave Chambers Street—6.00, 8.30, 9.00, a m, 12, m., 1.45, 3.45, 4.40, 5.30, 5.40, 6.20, 8.50, 10.00 p.m., 12 midnight.

Sunday Trains from New York, 8.57 A M and 8.57 P M. Sunday Trains from New York, via Orange Branch, 8.57, 10.57 A M, 6.07, 8.57 P M.

Sunday Train to New York, leave Bloomfield at 7.50 a. m. and at 7.22 P M.

To New York via Orange Branch on Sundays, Leave Bloomfield Avenue at 7.49, 10.24, A M; 5.24, 7.51 P M.

MAKING A MAN OVER.

A "Formulator" Gives Away Some of the Secrets of His Art.

"Formulating done here," read a sign on One hundred and Twenty-fifth street over a door. A reporter who was ignorant of the meaning ventured in to ask. He went into a close, dark apartment on the second floor of the building, and as he entered he heard the remark: "If they were not as vain as women I wouldn't be here today." The speaker was a little, stubby man, with small, gray eyes, full, red beard and an unctuous, flabby face. Scattered around him on the bench on which he sat and about the floor were pieces of silk, satin and serge, bundles of horse hair and packages of half open cotton. The little man was busily stitching a blue satin quilted article that looked like a cushion of a baby carriage.

"Yes, I am what tailors term a formulater," he continued, in a thin, squeaky voice. "The word is indicative of my trade, or rather profession. My occupation is truly the latter, inasmuch as it is an art—the art of improving, embellishing or modifying the masculine figure, as the case demands.

"Padding? Yes, some might term it that. Didn't you know that men pad, eh? Why, bless your soul, they have been doing it since the day of Joseph. There is a trite saying among our craft that his 'coat of many colors' was made by a formulator.

The speaker separated a thread with a finger nail close to the garment. Then he held the pad toward the light, scrutinizing it critically, seized his tape line and began measuring the garment, referring constantly to a small piece of paper with the measurements on it.

"The man I refer to is a creature of dissatisfaction. Nothing about his own personality or make up contents him. He is essentially a being of observation. If he has a friend who is short and fat, while he himself is tall and thin, he forms the idea that he, too, would like to be stout and a dispose.

"A tailor can do little for him, but we can. Liberal but discriminating padding will make him corpulent, and if his make up is properly perfected it will give him the appearance of being considerably shorter than when in his normal state. His friends will remark how well he is looking, ask how he has grown so fleshy, and the artful deceiver will launch into such a dissertation of gastronomy that the horse hair appliances in his artificial chest will shrivel up into a double bow knot with surprise.

"These forms are not limited entirely to the trunk of the subject. The calves, hips and knees all come in for its benefit. You know that the knee of a man's trousers in less than a month after they are made become "baggy." This necessitates any amount of running to the tailor's and having the garment pressed, if the wearer desires to be well dressed. Although constant bending of the knee is in part the cause of this eyesore to men, the contraction of the member is the principal reason of such a state of things. Now look here," and the little man stretched one of his facts straight out before him. "Feel my knee; you see the knee cap sits like a hillock over the joints. Below it the limb swerves in. Now how are you going to make a trouser leg set smoothly here without catching? Can't say? Then I'll tell you: use forms below and above the cap, and the trousers will fit like a glove and won't bag.

"You see the form being stitched to the lining of the garment makes it stiff and prevents the cloth straining. You may have noticed that the cloth never stretches at the knee cap, but above and belowit. A little dressing about the too large calf and a little doctoring at this member itself is a valuable aid to the fit of the leg covering.

"You can imagine how extensively padding is carried on with professionals. Of course, the ballet is a whole collection of 'forms,' but as it is composed more or less of the fair sex, it is not my province to comment on them in my talk with you. But actors—tragic, comic and melodramatic—nearly all pad.

"'Tins' are made of a variety of materials and worn in a variety of ways. Chest and shoulder articles are made like a sleeveless jacket of one continuous piece of material. There is a hole for the head and the garment is slipped on by extending the arms upward and perpendicularly and letting the article fall on. Over the muscles of the chest the garment is padded to any extent desired. The small of the back is also touched up as necessity dictates. The body of the article is of silk or chamois. The chest pads in cold weather are always worn next to the skin. By this arrangement the effect is natural and consistent, and it is almost impossible, even by feeling, to discover the artificiality of the padder's figure. Why, there is no limit to our possibilities. A good many of our business men wear padded undergarments, not particularly for the effect, but because the clothing fits more comfortably."—New York Star.

Separate Pieces in a Watch.

The average watch is composed of 175 different pieces, comprising upward of 2,400 separate and distinct operations in its manufacture. The balance has 18,000 beats or vibrations per hour; 12,960,080 in thirty days, 157,680,000 in one year; it travels 1 43-100 inches with each vibration, which is equal to 9 3-4 miles in twenty-four hours, 292 1-2 miles in thirty days, or 3,558 3-4 miles in one year.—Christian Union.

Ef yer justice de bread pan de yeast won't rise dar; so 'twon't de fer pastor some folks whilst dey be workin'.

RETURN.

"Return," we dare not as we fain
Would cry from hearts that yearn;
Love dares not bid our dead again return.

Oh, hearts that strain and burn
As fires fast fettered burn and strain,
Bow down, lie still and learn.

The heart that healed all hearts of pain
No funeral rites inurn;
It echoes, while the stars remain, return.
—A. C. Swinburne

PEN PICTURE OF TIBERIAS.

One of the "Holy Cities" of the Jews—An Old Synagogue—Relics.

Hebron, Jerusalem, Safed, and Tiberias became the "holy cities" of the Jews after the Roman persecution had ceased somewhat. The Sanhedrim was at Tiberias for a number of years. Thirteen synagogues were here at one time, each one having a school connected with it as certainly as the present churches have their Sunday schools. A Jewish school of languages became the center of the Jewish faith. To learn Hebrew from a rabbi of Tiberias is even yet considered a great privilege.

The old synagogue carries one back 1,000 years. Its roof is supported by stone arches and columns. In the center is a great cage like inclosure, constructed of wood which is dried and twisted by centuries of exposure, but yet as sound as when hewed from the log. This is the reading place. Ascending the steps which lead to the interior, the rabbi opens the scroll and begins to teach and intone. The assembled congregation walk around the cage, muttering and gesturing, some chiming in a high key, or imitating the blasts of a trombone through the hands. Some weep as they frantically throw up their arms; others kiss their phylacteries as they fold and unfold them about the left arm and the head; others march around and beat time with their hands and feet. Any reference to the coming of the Messiah excites them to frenzy.

Little else remains in Tiberias to interest the student. Relics of the past are found intermingled with the necessities of the present. Disks cut from the syenite columns of the old temple serve as millstones to grind barley for the sons of Mohammed; fine old porphyry columns are thrown upon the ground and hollowed out for public horse troughs; threshing floors are paved with bits of frieze chiseled after Grecian designs paid for by Herod Antipas.

The cattle are slaughtered in the public thoroughfares; the streets are hopelessly filthy; the bazars are unattractive; the people are depressed; and, as the dragoman tells us, "the king of the fleas" resides here. Yet here come the pilgrim Jews to die, in order that their bones may rest close to the tombs of their wise men who have gone before; some declare that here the Messiah will appear. —Edward L. Wilson in The Century.

Physical Training at Cornell.

"What is done in the way of physical training?"

"Every freshman is examined when he enters, by the doctor, and careful measurements taken of him, his lungs tested, his heart examined, his muscular power tried. During the first two years of the course all the young men are required to take physical training under the direction of the professor of physical culture. During two terms of the year this consists in military drill. In the winter term they take gymnastic exercise. Certain ones, who are found to be unequal to this in their entrance examination, are treated by themselves, and perform exercises prescribed by the professor for the purpose of strengthening their weak points. There are perhaps thirty of these in each class. They are called, in college slang, 'the P. W.'s'—physical wrecks. This compulsory physical training under the personal direction of the professor is of the greatest importance and value, and the results of it are admirable.

"The young ladies have gymnastic exercise also, except those who are over 21—and these may take it if they choose, and as a matter of fact most of them do. Of course there are some who are unable to take the same exercise as the others, and they are specially prescribed for.

"The importance of this compulsory training is easily seen. When the physical culture is elective, as it is at Harvard, just those students who need it most do not get it; that is to say, as a general rule, only those students will of their own choice take up gymnastic exercise and pursue it regularly who are already in pretty good physical condition, while the awkward and the weak will be apt to leave it alone. We have elective studies at Cornell, but physical culture is not one of them.—Interview with President Adams.

Mended Dolls for a Living.

The doll doctress, of Leipzig, Germany died recently. Mrs. Emma P. Schneider had buried her husband and only child many years ago. After her bereavement she felt an irrepressible love for children, which she tried to satisfy. Her poor little girl had left a few dilapidated dolls. She proceeded to fix them and gave them to a few little girls, who repaid her for her kindness by going frequently to visit her. When their dolls got broken they again applied to her to restore them, which she did. Soon all sorts of dolls were brought to her to be fixed, which occupation gradually developed into a regular and paying business. Her little rooms were soon filled with dolls which covered the floor, the tables and chairs. And busy among the heaps the old, stooping little woman moved about and doctored the dolls, putting in an eye here, an arm or foot there; making new wigs for the bald heads and stuffing the body and limbs which had lost their roundness; restoring every doll to primitive youthfulness. Thus she was known to all the children of Leipzig as the doll doctress.

The Color of the Sea.

Artists always seem at a loss to deal with the color of the sea, and few are those who please the public. Professor Tyndall has come to their aid. He recognizes three principal hues in sea waves—blue, green and yellow. Solid particles held in the water act as minute mirrors reflecting the light which penetrates the liquid. The rays which are sent out, after having traversed only a thin stratum of water, preserve their yellow parts; but if the reflections are attenuated the water appears green; and if they do not exist at all, the sea being clear and free from muddy matters, the color is deep blue. In an indigo sea the crest of the waves will appear green on account of their lack of thickness. Seaweed, animalcules and other local or accidental causes may have much influence on the color of the water.—Court Journal.

Finishing a Buffalo.

I saw an old Indian, over 60 years of age, apparently, following a buffalo that was just able to drag himself along with three arrows in his side. The old man's quiver was empty, and he was impatient to finish him. He slid cautiously from his pony, and, stealing up behind the buffalo, sprang forward, snatching one of the arrows from his side and sending it quick as a flash into his heart.

OREGON WILD CATTLE.

The Strange Breed That Inhabits the Top of the Umpqua Mountains.

"California sportsmen can now go up to Oregon and shoot wild cattle," said John Day, an Umpqua mountain pioneer, referring to the completion of the railroad. "It is a fact that there are hundreds of wild cattle in the high hills skirting the Umpqua valley, and some of them are not more than a couple of miles from the railroad track. Some of these cattle, too, are 25 years old or more. In the mountains near Riddles and Rosebud they are probably the thickest, but they do not venture down in the valley much. They stay in the tops of the hills and get water from the living springs which rise there. For the most part they are concealed in the dense growth of oak and fir in these mountains. There is heavy underbush, too, so that it is a hard matter to get on to them. They go in bands of six or eight usually, but at night a herd of forty or fifty get together and lie down in the same yard—that is, they sleep on the same spot, which is usually a secluded place among the trees. A band of wild cattle have been known to get together on a cleared place like this every night for a couple of years.

"When feeding there are always a few bulls to act as sentinels. While the cattle graze in bands of half a dozen or so, they are nevertheless close to other bands, so that at any alarm from any one of the bulls, which leisurely feed on higher ground, they all run away together.

"The cattle are of all colors and wilder than deer. It is a hard matter to get a shot at them for the reason that their scent is so keen. They can smell a man a long distance off. They got wild in 1853 when the old man Riddles and two or three others of the first settlers came to the valley. Their cows wandered off and could not be found. After two or three years, all the pioneers had to do when they wanted beef was to rig out two or three pack animals and go up into the mountains. The cattle had to be killed on sight the same as deer or bear, for they could no more be driven down than deer could. Once killed they were quartered, packed on the horses, and carried down. They have been hunted a good deal of late years, so that there are not as many as there used to be.

"Some of the cattle are very large and fat. I have caught glimpses of bulls in the top of the Umpqua hills that astonished me. A bull I saw in the fall of '78 on the head of the Rogue river I am certain would weigh 1,400 pounds. There is good grazing in the mountains all the year round. A peculiarity about these cattle is that their eyes and horns are jet black. The retina, iris and the whole apple of the eye are one mass of black. You can't distinguish any difference in any part of it. The horns, too, while being black as ink, are long and very sharp. Brought to bay, the Oregon wild cattle are very wicked fighters."—San Francisco Examiner.

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SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Hamilton S. Gordon, complainant, and Thomas G. Rich, et al., defendants. Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of February next, at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Township of Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

Beginning at the northwest corner of the lot deeded to E. R. Croft by Archibald Moore in the south line of the street which runs westerly from S. H. Bassinger's house (formerly Archibald Moore's); thence (1) in a westerly direction along the said south line two chains and eighty-eight links to a stake; thence (2) in a southerly direction in a course at right angles to said south line of New street three chains and two links to a fence in the line of lands of Herman Cadmus; thence (3) along said Cadmus line in a southeasterly direction two chains and sixty-three links to the line of James Ball's lands; thence (4) along said Ball's line in a southeasterly direction forty-one links to a stake; thence (5) along said Croft's line in a course parallel to the second mentioned line in a northerly direction three chains and ninety-two links to the place of beginning. Containing gone acre more or less being the same premises conveyed to Joseph C. Morris by Israel C. Ward and recorded in Book H 12. of deeds for Essex County, pages 83 and 84, and conveyed by Joseph C. Morris and wife to said Jarvis Peloubet by deed bearing date of January first, 1868, and recorded in book S 13 of Deeds for Essex County, on pages 313, 314, 315, except so much as was deeded to the Montclair Railway Company for right of way.

Also tract adjoining on the east line to wit: Beginning on the south side of the street running westerly from the house of S. H. Bassinger at the northeast corner of the above mentioned tract; thence (1) along said tract's east line south seventeen and a quarter degrees, west two hundred and fifty-eight and a half feet to the lands of James Ball; thence (2) along said Ball's line in an easterly direction, one hundred and sixty-eight and a half feet; thence (3) north seventeen and a quarter degrees, east two hundred and sixty-one and a half feet to said new road; thence (4) along said new road north seventy-two and three quarters degrees, west one hundred and sixty-eight and a half feet to the place of beginning. Containing one acre, more or less, and being the same premises conveyed by deed to Jarvis Peloubet by Samuel Benson and wife, dated the 26th of July, 1869, and recorded in Book Q 14 of deeds for Essex County on pages 225, 226 and 227.

Newark, N. J., January 9, 1888.

EDWIN W. HINE, Sheriff.

HUDSPETH & BENNY, Solicitors.

$9.00.

SHERIFF'S SALE—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Harriet A. Colton et al., executors, &c., of Demas Colton, deceased, complainants, and Aaron H. Kent, et als., Defendants. Fi. fa., for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House in Newark, on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of February next, at two o'clock P.M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the township of Bloomfield, Essex county, New Jersey.

Beginning at the corner of John D. Huntington's land on the west side of the old road leading from Bloomfield to Newark; thence along said Huntington's line south forty-nine degrees west six chains and seventy-one links; thence along the same south thirty-two degrees and twenty five minutes east two chains and fifty-eight links; thence along the same south fifty-four degrees and thirty minutes west three chains and twenty-six links to Charles Farrand's land; thence with Charles Farrand's line south thirty-two degrees east two chains and twenty-eight links; thence along same line south two degrees west three chains and eighty-five links; thence along the line of lands of Jacob Ritscher and Caroline Denison north fifty-four degrees and forty five minutes east eleven chains and eighty-five links to said road; thence along the said road north twenty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes west four chains; thence along the same north thirty two degrees twenty-five minutes east two chains fifty-eight links to the beginning. Containing seven acres and forty-three hundredths of an acre. Being the same premises conveyed to Aaron H. Kent by Susan Ward, by deed recorded in Book W, 7, of Deeds for Essex County on pages 203, etc.

Excepting and reserving therefrom the following described tract:

Beginning in the southerly side of the old road running from Bloomfield to Newark, at northwest corner of Robert R. Dawkens' land; thence along said old road north twenty-seven degrees fifteen minutes west fifty feet to line of road leading to said Aaron H. Kent; thence along last mentioned line south fifty seven degrees and forty-five minutes west one hundred and fifty feet; thence further along Aaron H. Kents land south twenty-seven degrees and fifteen minutes east, parallel with first course, fifty feet to Robert R. Dawken's land; thence along last mentioned land north fifty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes east and parallel with second course one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning.

Newark, N. J., January 23, 1888.

EDWIN W. HINE, Sheriff.

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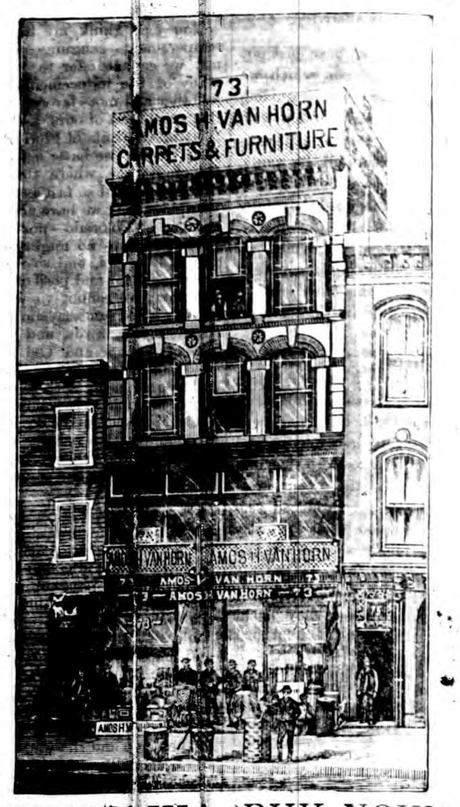

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GLASS BOTTLES!

PURE JERSEY or ALDERNEY MILK in QUART GLASS BOTTLES will be delivered by me, and the patronage of the public is solicited.

The Milk offered is warranted perfectly pure, and is from imported Jersey Cattle.

The Cattle are fed on the BEST of hay and feed, no feed being allowed that would impair the healthfulness of the Milk.

The stables and cattle are kept in the most perfect manner as to Cleanliness and Ventilation—a most important factor if healthy milk is desired. As a table article and beverage it recommends itself, showing a larger percentage of cream than any other Milk sold. For invalids and children it is recommended by all physicians.

MILK IN GLASS HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1st. It is more cleanly not being exposed to odors and contamination to blowing dust and dirt, to the rain, to the drip and dirt from the reins or hands of the driver of the milk.

2d. Its quality may be seen at a glance by the cream at the top, and the color of the milk.

3d. It will keep sweet longer, because in delivering there is no churning (each bottle being filled to the stopper), and the bottles are kept iced in warm weather until delivered.

4th. Its flavor is better, because the air has no chance to act upon it, and because it is absolutely free from the metallic flavor often noticed in milk transported in tin.

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